

PROJECT 10073 RECORD CARD

1. DATE 26, 28 & 29 October 1957	2. LOCATION S of Caja Marca, Peru	12. CONCLUSIONS <input type="checkbox"/> Was Balloon <input type="checkbox"/> Probably Balloon <input type="checkbox"/> Possibly Balloon <input type="checkbox"/> Was Aircraft <input type="checkbox"/> Probably Aircraft <input type="checkbox"/> Possibly Aircraft <input type="checkbox"/> Was Astronomical Venus <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Probably Astronomical <input type="checkbox"/> Possibly Astronomical <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> Insufficient Data for Evaluation <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown
3. DATE-TIME GROUP Local 1200 GMT	4. TYPE OF OBSERVATION <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ground-Visual <input type="checkbox"/> Ground-Radar <input type="checkbox"/> Air-Visual <input type="checkbox"/> Air-Intercept Radar	
5. PHOTOS <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	6. SOURCE Civilian	
7. LENGTH OF OBSERVATION 15 minutes	8. NUMBER OF OBJECTS one	9. COURSE practically stationary
10. BRIEF SUMMARY OF SIGHTING Object white - steel - gleaming. Could be observed easily without binoculars. Same object observed on three different days.	11. COMMENTS Plotted positions indicate obj almost exact position of planet Venus at times given. Although rare that this body could be seen in day time, instruments used could make this possible.	

ATIC FORM 329 (REV 26 SEP 52)

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SECURITY INFORMATION when filled in

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN PERU	Misti	REPORT NO. IR-364-57	(Leave blank)
AIR INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION REPORT			
AREA REPORT CONCERN Peru			
AGENCY OF ORIGIN CAirA, Lima	DATE OF REPORT 29 Nov 57	1146184	
SOURCE OF INFORMATION U.S. Naval Attaché	DATE OF INFORMATION November 1957		
PREPARED BY OFFICER Lt. Col. Vergil N. Nestor, AirA	EVALUATION C-3		
PREFERENCES (Control number, directive, previous report, etc., as applicable) BAIR 460-T (BAIR 3A); IR-350-57			
SUBJECT Unidentified Flying Object			

SUMMARY (Enter concise summary of report. Give significance in final one-sentence paragraph. List inclosures at lower left. Begin text of report on AF Form 112.)

Report contains sightings of an unidentified flying object being reported by a qualified weather observer who noted the time in GMT and made his observations using the automatic "Zeiss-Recording-Theodolite" and noted the Azimuth angle and Elevation angle as he followed the unidentified flying object. Observations were made on 26 October, 28 October, 29 October and 8 November 1957.

Vergil N. Nestor
VERGIL N. NESTOR
Lt. Colonel, USAF
Air Attaché

Check your friend
ASAP

INCL.

DECLASSIFIED AT 20 YEARS INTERVALS:
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DDI: DIR 5400.10

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CLASSIFICATION (SECURITY INFORMATION when filled in)

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SUPPLEMENT TO AF FORM 112

ORIGINATING AGENCY

REPORT NO.

OAirA, Lima

IR-364-57

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The following is extracted from an official report written by Mr. [REDACTED] and contains observations of an unidentified flying object in the vicinity of Cajamarca. The observations were made by qualified weather observers in the Weather Observatory of the Compañía Peruana de Servicios Meteorológicos, S.A. on the continental divide about 35 miles S of Cajamarca at an altitude of 3750 meters and has the geographical coordinates of 07°25'30" sec S; 78°20'30" sec W. The report was dated 8 November 1957 and the extract is as follows:

"First I saw an object white-steel-gleaming on October 26th, 57, at noon-time, shown to me by Mr. [REDACTED], Administrator of Hda. Sunchubamba, together with Mrs. [REDACTED] and Mr. and Mrs. [REDACTED], during our stay on the Sunchubamba lake. It was visible for more than 15 minutes and could be observed easily without binoculars. On October 28th, 57, I saw the same thing at 1239 Lima time, which means 1839 GMT, working on the Pilot-Balloon-Observation-Stand at Kanzel-Observatory, and noted its position measured by the automatic "Zeiss-Recording-Theodolite" as follows:

Azimuth angle: 116° and Elevation angle: 44°;
I could not identify the direction exactly.

Moon position measured at the same time:

Azimuth angle: 106,3° and Elevation angle: 30,2°

On 29/10/57 at 1251 Lima time (1751 GMT) I saw the same object at position 119° Azimuth angle and 65,6° Elevation angle, direction not exactly identifiable. On the same day at 1339 Lima time (1839 GMT) I saw it again at position 118,5° Azimuth angle and 71° Elevation angle, moving slowly to approximately 300° - 310°. On all these days the visibility has been bad. Again I saw the same object yesterday, 7/11/57, after a telephone call from Mrs. [REDACTED] about the same gleaming object visible from Hda. [REDACTED] and advising me the approx. position. After comparing the correct GMT minute I measured by our Zeiss-Theodolite the following positions:

Lima-time	GMT	Azimuth-angle°	Elevation-angle°	Visibility /8 - clouds
1243	1743	123,2	48,6	reg. 6/8
1244	1744	123,3	48,9	" 6
1245	1745	123,4	49,1	" 6
1246	1746	123,6	49,2	" 6
1252	1752	124,4	50,5	" 6
1253	1753	124,8	50,8	" 5
1254	1754	124,9	51,0	" 5
1255	1755	124,9	51,2	" 6
1256	1756	125,0	51,4	" 6
1303	1803	126,0	52,2	" 6
1306	1806	126,4	53,4	" 6
1307	1807	126,6	53,6	" 6
1308	1808	126,8	53,8	" 5
1309	1809	126,9	54,0	" 5
1310	1810	127,0	54,2	" 5
1311	1811	127,2	54,4	" 5
1312	1812	127,4	54,6	" 5
1313	1813	127,6	54,8	" 5
1314	1814	127,8	55,0	" 5

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Lima-time	GMT	Azimuth-angle°	Elevation-angle°	Visibility - /8 - clouds
1316	1816	128,2	55,4	good
1320	1820	129,0	56,2	"
1325	1825	129,8	57,0	"
1326	1826	130,0	57,2	reg.
1327	1827	130,2	57,4	"
1328	1828	130,4	57,8	"
1330	1830	130,8	58,2	"
1333	1833	131,2	58,6	"
1335	1835	131,6	59,0	"
1338	1838	132,4	59,6	"
1339	1839	132,7	59,8	"
1342	1842	133,4	60,2	bad
1346	1846	134,6	61,0	"
1349	1849	135,2	61,6	"
1359	1859	138,2	63,2	"
1403	1903	139,6	64,0	"
1405	1905	140,4	64,2	reg.
1406	1906	140,6	64,4	"
1411	1911	142,4	65,2	"
1413	1913	143,0	65,6	"
1417	1917	144,6	66,0	"
1420	1920	145,8	66,4	"
1421	1921	146,4	66,8	"
1423	1923	147,0	67,0	"
1440	1940	155,2	69,0	bad
1441	1941	155,8	69,1	"
1442	1942	156,2	69,2	reg.
1443	1943	156,8	69,3	bad
1447	1947	159,0	69,1	"

69°
48°
21°
7m 2hr.

increasing fog, observation finished.

Calculated direction about recorder-disk: from 152° to 332°, clearly marked by the marking level operating marking point. The Theodolite has not been moved from its base and has been leveled exactly. The base is a concrete base with an iron-theodolite-stand cemented in, therefore not movable. The total movement of the object has been within 124 minutes: 21,2° elevation and 33,8° Azimuth angle. Sometimes the object has been visible shining through the clouds.

Today, 8/11/57, I saw the same object again and measured as follows:

Lima-time	GMT	Azimuth-angle°	Elevation-angle°	Visibility - /8 - clouds
1252	1752	124,3	50,0	reg.
1300	1800	125,2	51,8	"
1303	1803	125,8	52,2	"
1310	1810	127,0	54,2	"
1325	1825	129,8	57,1	"
1409	1909	141,6	65,0	bad
1413	1913	143,0	65,6	"
1416	1916	144,2	66,0	reg.
1420	1920	145,9	66,6	"
1426	1926	148,4	67,2	bad

Again
Sky 8/
Clouds
with clouds

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increasing clouds and fog, observation finished.

Calculated direction on recorder-plotting disk: from 166° to 346°.
Total-movement of the object within 94 minutes: 19,2° Az. and 17,2°
Elevation."

Capt G. -

Thank Dr. [unclear]

Should see [unclear] 1

Note Wx Conditions.

DEGRADED AT 3 YEAR INTERVALS
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Memo for Case File -

1 April 1958

UFO Case - Trujillo, Peru, South America
Oct 26, 28 + 29, 1957

1. This case was reviewed and plotted by the undersigned Air Space Division personnel.
 2. The following represent the findings:
 - a. Precise azimuth and elevation angles were given. Observer used a Zeiss-Theodolite
 - b. A magnification of 5X to 50X is assumed.
(27 October 57)
 - c. Taking one day as an example, it was found that the object moved only 35.8° in 2 hours and 5 minutes.

(2) The average azimuth was approx. 139° . The av. elevation approx 50° .

 - d. It was observed during daylight hours, and under ^{sky} conditions that were reported as "increasing fog" to "cloud ceiling".
3. CONCLUSIONS:
 - a. The plotted positions indicated that they were the almost exact position of the Planet Venus for dates given.
 - b. Although it is rare that this body would be seen in the daytime, the instruments used by observer made this possible.
 - c. Venus was so brilliant and large during this period that both newspapers and ^{local} ^{Peru} ^{newspapers} and ^{radio} journals commented on it (see clippings.)
R.H.B.

Venus Most Prominent

Venus, the only planet now visible in the evening, is a brilliant object in the sky and will soon be joined by the Leonids, "shooting stars."

By JAMES STOKLEY

► THAT BRILLIANT object you see in the southwestern sky these evenings as darkness falls is not an airplane, a flying saucer, or some bright light hung in the sky as part of an experiment.

What you see is the planet Venus, now reaching its greatest prominence, which comes just before its disappearance from the evening sky early in 1958.

Venus is far brighter than any other star or planet seen in the night sky and there is no difficulty in identifying it. Indeed, it can be observed long before the sky is dark. In fact, if you know where to look, you can even see it in broad daylight!

After it passed behind the sun last April 14, Venus has gradually been drawing to the east of that body. That meant that it followed the sun in its daily motion across the sky, and so remained visible in the west after the sun had set. On Nov. 18 it will be farther east of the sun, hence remaining in the sky for the longest time after sunset, nearly three hours. After that it will start moving toward the sun again.

Because of its early setting, Venus does not appear on the accompanying maps of the November evening skies, which show their appearance about 10:00 p.m., your own kind of standard time, at the first of November, 9:00 p.m. on the 15th and 8:00 p.m. on the 30th.

Bright Birds in the Sky

These maps do, however, show the stars that are now visible.

Toward the west is Deneb, at the top of the "northern cross," which is really part of the constellation of Cygnus, the swan. Deneb is in the bird's tail; in fact, the word is Arabic and means "tail." The crosspiece represents the wings, and the lower part of the cross his long neck, stretched forward in flight. At the head is Albireo, a star of the second magnitude on the astronomical brightness scale. Below Cygnus is another first-magnitude star, Vega, in Lyra, the lyre. To the left is another bird, Aquila, the eagle, with the star Altair.

High in the south you can see the four stars that form the "great square," part of the constellation of Pegasus, the winged horse. Although these are not among the brightest, their characteristic arrangement makes them a good starting place from which to find other groups. The horse, actually, is upside down in the sky, as the row of stars extending westward from the lower right corner of the square is his head!

The star at the upper right, Alpheratz, is

not in Pegasus at all, but in the neighboring group of Andromeda. This constellation represents the Ethiopian princess who, according to mythology, was chained to a rock to be devoured by a sea monster, represented by the constellation of Cetus, the whale, in the south. Fortunately, she was rescued by the hero, Perseus, who is seen in the northeast.

Andromeda's mother, Cassiopeia, is seen in the north, a group forming the letter M, above Polaris, the pole star. Alongside her is her husband, the king, Cepheus.

Turning now toward the east, we can see what is generally considered to be the finest constellation in the sky making its debut for the season.

Orion: Season's Finest

This is Orion, the warrior, easily recognized because of the three stars in a row that form his belt. To the left is Betelgeuse, to the right is Rigel, both of the first magnitude, although being so low in the sky they do not appear as bright as they

will in the coming months. Then you will see them high in the south.

Just above Orion is Taurus, the bull, with brilliant Aldebaran, and to the left of this figure stands Auriga, the charioteer, with first magnitude Capella.

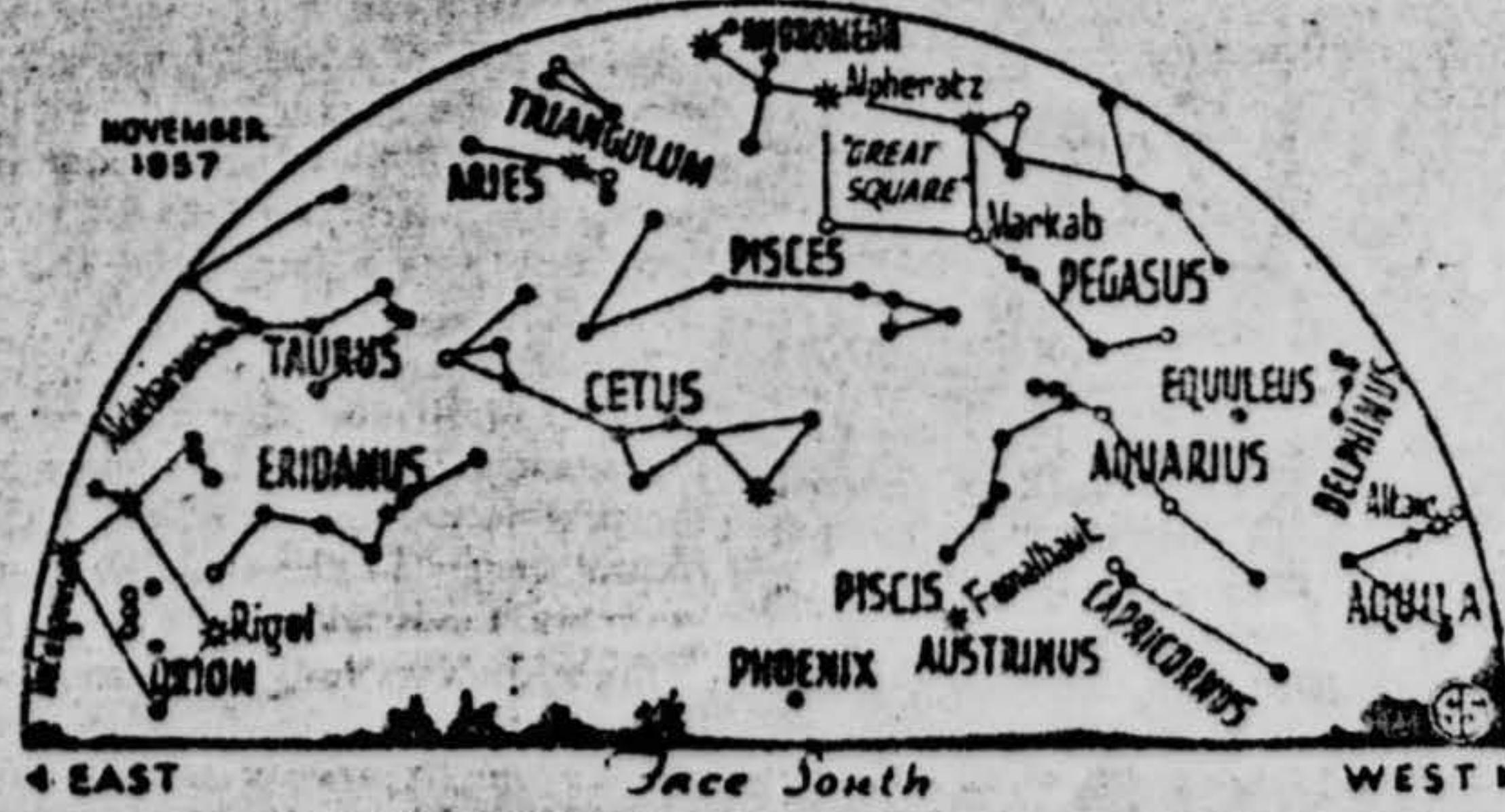
Although only Venus is now visible in the evening, two other planets appear in the southeast before sunrise. Brightest of these is Jupiter, in the constellation of Virgo, the virgin. It is close to the bright star Spica. However, it exceeds the star in brilliance about ten times.

Farther east is Mars, rising about an hour ahead of the sun. Its brightness is about half that of Spica. Mercury and Saturn are both too near the sun to be easily visible in November.

Shower of "Stars" to Come

November is the month bringing one of the year's famous showers of meteors, or "shooting stars," which appear from about the 13th to the 16th.

They are most numerous after midnight, because then we are on the forward side of the earth in its annual movement around the sun. Thus, we meet them head-on. This is different from the evening hours when we are on the rearward part, and see only those that catch up to us.



• • • SYMBOLS FOR STARS IN ORDER OF BRILLIANCE

Say, isn't this pleasant that a local Sheriff and his deputies were all along trying to catch me a few days ago — after numerous calls for general assistance.